

DEMOCRATS DECLINE

Will Not Join Republicans in Petition to Governor.

Speakers at Meeting of State Committee Favor Direct Primary but Not from Hands of Present Legislature.

At a meeting of the democratic State committee, held at the Van Ness House last night, questions relating to ways and means of endorsing a primary were discussed.

Before going into executive session the members of the committee held an open meeting, when all democrats present were invited to take part in the council. Mayor James E. Burke of Burlington was on his feet at once, demanding that the democrats join the republicans and progressives in petitioning the Governor for an extra session of the Legislature, to enact a primary law. Mr. Burke spoke at some length, telling what the State expected of the democrats of Vermont and what said democrats must do.

When Mr. Burke had completed his argument H. C. Shurtleff of Montpelier replied, taking the ground that if Mayor Burke's suggestion were followed the Governor might lure them along with the hope of an extra session until the last minute, and then fail to call one. He thought that the party should assume a position of leadership rather than follow this year, being the party of the national administration. He was heartily in favor of a direct primary but not in favor of the means of securing one suggested by Mr. Burke.

Thomas H. Browne of Rutland was the next to speak, and while he too favored a direct primary he was emphatically opposed to Mr. Burke's suggestion.

V. A. Ballard of Burlington was called upon and thought the difficulties and uncertainty in the way of securing a primary law of the right kind through calling a session of the Legislature were too great. He was sure that a republican Legislature would do nothing of benefit to democrats.

The committee went into executive session at nine o'clock, and emerged an hour later. It was voted by the committee to lay on the table the communication from the republican State committee asking that the democrats join with them in petitioning the Governor to call an extra session to pass a primary law, and it was left to the chairman to communicate this decision to the members of the republican committee. This action was based upon a written opinion submitted to the committee by C. D. Watson of St. Albans.

The resignation of E. S. Harris of Bennington as chairman and member of the committee was accepted, and Fred C. Brown of Pownal was elected to take his place both as member from Bennington county and as chairman. The resignation of A. H. Gleason of St. Johnsbury as treasurer and member was also accepted and the choice of his successor in both offices was left to him. Both Mr. Harris and Mr. Gleason resigned because they have recently become postmasters of their respective towns and, as federal office holders, feel that they ought not to be actively connected with the conduct of partisan politics.

The meeting was adjourned subject to call of the chairman. All but one of the members of the committee were present and that one, D. F. Carmody of Fair Haven, sent an alternate in his place.

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LOBBY NOT NECESSARILY BAD

Innocuous in Fact, as It Exists in Vermont.

So Declares Lieutenant-Governor Howe in Address at Merchants' Association Luncheon—Strong Men Needed in Legislature.

Lieutenant-Governor Frank E. Howe spoke on the "Lobby" Thursday at the Merchants' Association luncheon, which was held in the Hotel Vermont roof garden.

Mr. Howe delivered a good speech with much sterling advice in it, but those who came hoping to hear exposed startling practices of corruption—what any did come for that purpose—went away disappointed. For there were no startling facts in fact. Mr. Howe sketched it, the lobby in Montpelier is innocuous if not necessary. The most startling feature of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech was his assertion that a one-house Legislature would be better than the kind we have.

The speaker said that every one of us had at one time or another been represented by paid or unpaid lobbyists. He asserted that the common notion of lobbyists as people who go to Montpelier and by means of bribery or illicit use of influence get away with things which they ought not to have is in the main fallacious. He stated that he had seen among the lobbyists of the capital the judges of the supreme court, the bishop of Vermont, the presidents of the University of Vermont, Middlebury and Norwich, and all manner of men.

He then explained how the lobby came to exist. "When you choose a man from your community or society—or whatever it is that you are choosing for—go to Montpelier to further the interests of a measure, you choose the smartest man among you," said he, "while when you elect a man to the Legislature, you pick out some good fellow who can get the votes." He pointed out very clearly how the growing of the State meant the growing up of institutions and interests which naturally desired to be heard in the making of laws.

He showed the danger of the lobby to be largely due to the fact that the people who go to the State House to lobby have one thing in mind and centralize their effort on the getting of that one thing. They are specialists, not only in their way of going about what they want, but usually by life training. The university president is backed up by a life of experience in the line touched upon by the educational measure in which he is interested. It is hard for the ordinary legislator not to be argued around by him. What we need is strong, forceful men to offset the influence of the lobby by their own interests for the State as a whole.

As it is, the speaker insisted, we lack this kind of strong attention to the interests of the whole State. Platforms dealt mostly in generalizations which it is difficult to defend against the attacks of the different lobbying forces. Economy, for instance, appears frequently in platforms, but the question later arises of how it shall be obtained. It is difficult not to grant one by the one appropriations for good things which come up and at the end there is no economy. The speaker mentioned certain things which might be made into a definite policy of economy, among them the abolishing of the office of the Legislature, the cutting down of the number of judges and State officials, the bringing of the methods of government up to date as to efficiency and perfection of system. He said that in every case the responsibility of government was on the voters and on their shoulders it must rest.

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VERMONT STATE FAIR.

Big Exhibits in All Departments—Dates are Sept. 15, 16, 17 and 18.

The Vermont State fair, an institution that has grown the past seven years to be one of importance, will be held at White River Junction on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 15, 16, 17 and 18. Secretary Davis says that the fair will be larger in every department than heretofore, and that entries are coming in earlier than usual and in greater number.

The exhibit of Morgan horses, under the direction of the Vermont Horse show will no doubt show much improvement in the notable breed of horses. Many of the out-of-State Morgans will be seen at the State fair this year.

The cattle exhibit will contain about all the known breeds from dairy breeds to fat cattle.

Trotting this year will be a feature, a large number of entries having already been made. The vaudeville features and the midway will be varied in character, planned to meet the tastes of all visitors.

THE 13TH VERMONT.

Surviving Members Get Together for the 20th Time.

The twenty-sixth annual reunion of the Thirteenth Vermont Regiment association was held at eleven o'clock Thursday morning in Stannard Memorial hall. The reunion, this year consisted only of a regular business meeting, and considering that this is not the time of year when the meeting is usually held and that many members were not able to leave home, the attendance was unusually large.

The meeting was opened by a greeting from the president, George O. Blake of Swanton, who presided over the meeting. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and approved. The neurological report, as read by the secretary, showed the loss by death of 12 members of the regiment and three honorary members, making a total loss of 15 members to the association since the last annual meeting. The deceased members of the regiment by companies are: Co. A, John Shanahan of Proctor; Co. B, George O. Boyce of Montpelier and John O'Leary of Wayland, Iowa; Co. D, Henry O. Clark of East Orange, N. J.; Co. E, George B. Whiting of Johnson, N. J.; Co. F, Terrill of Middlebury; Co. G, Dickinson of Cambridge; Co. H, Frank Kenfield of Morrisville; Co. I, Charles

White of Morrisville; Co. K, George M. Mott of Albion and Edward Gorman of Barre. The three honorary members were: W. H. Bolander of New York, E. J. Ranslow of Sea Breeze, Fla., and E. T. Holbrook of Milton. The report was accepted.

A number of letters were read from absent members. Resolutions in memorial on the death of Henry O. Clark of East Orange, N. J., were presented by Herman W. Allen and adopted. Resolutions in memorial on the death of Frank Kenfield of Morrisville were presented by Judge C. S. Palmer and adopted. Under a suspension of the rules, V. A. Ballard of this city was elected an honorary member of the association. It was voted to leave the time and place of the next annual meeting with the executive board of officers. Remarks on the question of maintaining the organization were made by Comrades Lyon, Clark, Allen, Palmer, Holden, Dunton, Thompson and Allen. The following officers were elected as follows: President, Edward A. Plak of Walsfield; vice-president, Lemuel P. Butts of Hyde Park; secretary, Eli N. Peck of Burlington, re-elected; treasurer, Herman W. Allen of Burlington, re-elected; executive committee, Cornelius S. Palmer of Burlington, re-elected; Colchester and Henry H. Mudgett of Johnson.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sanitary Arrangements at Students' Camp Entirely Satisfactory.

The State board of health held the regular monthly meeting Thursday morning at the State laboratory in addition to routine business, the board inspected the sanitary arrangements of the Students' Military Camp, which they found highly satisfactory in every respect. The Queen City park sewage discharge will be remedied at once by the use of two septic tanks, one of which is in process of construction. By this means liquid, sterilized sewage will pass into the lake at a long distance from shore instead of raw sewage. The action of these septic tanks is practically automatic. The sewage runs periodically through three compartments by means of siphons. In the first two compartments it decomposes and liquefies through the agency of its own bacteria. In the third compartment it is sterilized with hypochloride of lime or "bleach," and thence passes into the lake at a considerable distance from shore. This "bleach" is the same sterilizing material that is used at the filtration plant, only it is required in larger proportions to purify sewage.

With these two septic tanks the Queen City park bathing beach will be cleaned up, and all danger of typhoid from bathing will be removed.

TEA FOR MISS PECK.

The Messenger of Marlborough, Mass., prints the following under date of July 27: "A tea and reception were given this afternoon at the Peck residence, in honor of Miss Peck, daughter of Dr. Underwood of the summer school, after a grueling five-set match which lasted from 2:30 to 5 o'clock. Score, 3-5, 6-4, 8-4, 8-4.

GOOD HIGHWAYS.

Importance of Road Maintenance and Repair—Permanent Road Impossible.

There is no phase of the road problem more important than that of maintenance. The general impression that there are certain types of roads that are permanent is erroneous. No permanent road has ever been constructed or ever will be, according to the road specialists of the United States department of agriculture. The only things about a road that may be considered permanent are the grading, culverts and bridges. Roads constructed by the most skillful highway engineers will soon be destroyed by the traffic, frost and wind, unless they are properly maintained. But the life of these roads may be prolonged by systematic maintenance. A poor road will not only be improved by proper maintenance but may become better in time than a good road without it.

The first and last commandment in earth road maintenance is to keep the surface well drained. To insure good drainage the surface should be kept open, all obstructions removed and a smooth crown maintained. Except for very stony soil the road machine or scraper may be used very effectively for this work. The machine should be used once or twice a year and the work should be done when the soil is damp so that it will pack and hold the surface. Wide, shallow side ditches should be maintained with sufficient fall and capacity to dispose of surface water. These ditches can in most places be constructed and repaired with a road machine.

All vegetable matter such as sods and weeds should be kept out of the road as much as possible. A spongy surface which retains moisture, is also objectionable for they soon turn to dust or mud and for that reason roads should never be worked when dry or hard. Boulders or loose stones are equally objectionable if a smooth surface is to be secured.

A split-log drag or some similar device is very useful in maintaining the surface of the road. A drag of this section have once been secured. This drag can also be used to advantage on a gravel road as well as on earth road. The principle involved in dragging is that clays and most heavy soils will puddle when wet and set very hard when dry. The attention that the earth road needs to fill the rut and depressions at the proper time if the best results are to be obtained.

In dragging roads only a small amount of earth is moved, just enough to fill the ruts and depressions with a thin layer of plastic clay or earth which packs and holds the surface. A drag of this type is very hard so that the next rain will wash the surface and leave the surface but little affected.

The drag should be light and should be drawn over the road at an angle of about 45 degrees. The driver should ride on the drag and should not drive faster than a walk. One round trip, each trip should be made at an angle of about 45 degrees to fill the rut and depressions. If necessary the road should be dragged after every bad spell of weather, when the soil is in proper condition to puddle and will not adhere to the drag. If the road is very bad it may be dragged when very wet and again when it begins to dry. A few trips over the road will give the operator an idea as to the best time to drag. Drag at all seasons, but do not drag a dry road.

The slope or crown of earth road should be about one inch to the foot. If the crown becomes too high it may be reduced by dragging toward the ditch in position of from it. The drag cuts too much, shorten the life and change your position on the drag. If it is necessary to protect the face of the drag with a strip of iron, it should be placed flush with the edge of the drag and not projecting. A cutting edge should be avoided as the main object in dragging is to smear the damp soil into position.

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VERMONT NOTES

FINDS HALF-BROTHER.

The publicity given to Loren Friend of Montpelier by the publication in the newspapers of his golden wedding celebration was the means of finding for him a half-brother, whom he considered dead. They had not met for 40 years. Nelson Hamel of Lowell, Mass., was reading an account of the anniversary in a paper when he discovered that it was his brother about whom he was reading, and immediately opened communication with him.

FEDERATION CONVENTION.

The annual State convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Bellows Falls this year, on August 11 to 14. Barre will be represented by a larger delegation this year than ever before.

GIRL PATIENT A BRIDE.

Ralph Jasper and Miss Rita Lynch of San Diego, Cal., were married the other evening at the home of the bride's sister at St. Johnsbury. The bride is convalescing from a serious illness, which called her dance to Vermont some weeks ago. Their home will be a ranch high in the mountains near San Diego. The bride formerly lived in St. Johnsbury and had returned to spend the summer, although physicians had warned her that she could not live in this climate.

FAIRLEE'S \$7,000 CHURCH.

The new Federated Church at Fairlee was dedicated Sunday, the Rev. T. P. Frost, pastor of the College Church of Northwestern University, Evansville, Ind., and formerly a pastor at Fairlee, preaching the sermon. Other ministers who assisted were Rev. W. George of Brattleboro, superintendent of the Montpelier district, the Rev. A. H. Webb, pastor of the Federated Church, former pastor of Trinity Church, Montpelier, the Rev. H. W. Wentworth of Oxford, the Rev. Jacob Finger of Idaho and the Rev. F. W. Lewis of Groton.

The new church is an attractive building, costing about \$7,000. It replaced the church which was burned in December, 1910. It is expected that Sunday's collection will leave the church practically out of debt. The auditorium of the new church is 36 by 58 feet and has a seating capacity of 250. The vestry of 22 by 30 feet will seat about 100.

WOOD THE WINNER.

New York Men Took First Place in Ethan Allen Tennis Tournament.

The finals in the Ethan Allen Club's open tennis tournament were played Saturday afternoon. Franklin L. Wood of New York winning first place in the summer school, after a grueling five-set match which lasted from 2:30 to 5 o'clock. Score, 3-5, 6-4, 8-4, 8-4. Underwood furnished a surprise to the tennis enthusiasts who have been following the tournament from the beginning, by his steady and aggressive playing against Wood, who had virtually been considered a sure thing to win. Wood won the match by a comparatively easy victory over G. Gregory Smith of St. Albans on Friday.

The first set went 10 games, but Wood was "there" in the pinches, winning the last game on Underwood's service, although only four points divided the winner and loser's score, games 8-6, points 30-28. In the second set, Wood stuck pretty close to the base line, and Underwood forced the play, rushing the net throughout, winning the set 6-0, point score 30-17. The third set also went to Underwood 2-6, point score 17-9. About this time it began to look pretty dubious for Wood, who had been winning straight sets from his earlier opponents. He seemed to have difficulty in returning Underwood's forehand drives, but in the fourth set he went to the net at every possible opening, scoring many cross court smashes and leaving Underwood only seven points to his credit for the set, winning 4-0, point score 24-7. In the fifth set it was anybody's match up to the eighth game, when the score stood 8 games all. Wood, however, finally pulling out the set 6-4, points 33-27.

It is Wood's height which gives him such a wonderful reach, making it exceedingly hard for his opponent to pass him at the net. For the same reason, he is able to cover the court with less effort and to judge with great accuracy whether a ball is destined to fall beyond the boundaries of the court. Wood's favorite play is cross court smashes, which he can deliver most effectively. Underwood was at his best and his double faults, which were almost his undoing in the double matches, were noticeably absent in the singles contest with Wood. Only six double faults being made in the five sets.

The Wood-Underwood contest was the only match of the day as Morgan and Whitney, who were scheduled to play Wood and Underwood, defaulted, leaving Wood and Underwood winners of the silver cups, the first prize in doubles.

THE VOICE OF THE TWO AMERICAS.

(From the Congressionalist.)

The country is to be congratulated on the fundamental success of the mediation conference at Niagara. It is true that peace in Mexico is not yet secured, but it is, we heartily rejoice to believe, well on the way; and the success of Pan-American influence in dealing with purely American questions is a landmark in the history of our hemisphere. We have long been pleading for a union of the stable governments on this side of the sea for purely American purposes. The work accomplished at Niagara in its effect upon public opinion in the whole of North and South America has given us the very means of peace for which we hoped. As a result of this mediation, we think that the Monroe doctrine may be said to have been superseded by a pan-American doctrine of conciliation and brotherly intervention which will secure the great purpose of keeping the American republics both independent and secure. Ultimately, we desire to see an international council of the hemisphere in which Canada, Mexico and the republics of the South will have membership, and which shall serve for the Americans the purpose of that ideal court of arbitration of which lovers of peace have dreamed.

The force which has brought this success and this larger promise to the mediation conference is the sanction of public opinion in the countries represented. The mere facts that the Huerta government of Mexico found it necessary to submit its claims and purposes to the conference, and that the constitutionalists on their triumphant progress toward the capital have not dared to ignore the invitations of the mediators are eloquent of the power which well-organized public opinion puts into the hands of national representatives in conference for the securing of peace. The fact that the court is constituted by no treaty of agreement, but like our Congressional councils is at present left to be summoned as the

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emergency arises, detracts nothing from its authority. Every quarrelsome dictator in a Spanish-American republic will henceforth know that the affairs of his government cannot be conducted without reference to the good opinion of his neighbors. The revolutionist will understand that he has not merely to make head against the government in power, but also to make a showing which will entitle him to consideration before the other nations of the hemisphere; and this sanction will be not less strong for the mystery which surrounds it.

The opening of the mediation conference had almost the look of accident. As believers in the decline of government of the world, we Christians of America can be sure that it was of providential ordering. For one thing, it has made war between the United States and Mexico impossible. The recent statement by the president that the United States will not insist upon reparation of the payment of expense in military action emphasizes this impossibility. We have deliberated as long and patiently that violent action has become incredible. The good will of the United States is certain, if only the warring Mexicans will agree to consult together and lay foundations for peace and justice in their troubled land.

REVIVING MEXICAN INDUSTRIES.

(From the New York Commercial.)

All business enterprises in Mexico have suffered more or less since Diaz was overthrown and exiled, and those Americans and other foreigners whose operations have been interrupted have been keeping their grievances steadily before the department of state. From time to time the New York Commercial has tried to reassure those interested in railroads, smelters and other important industries in that country, and has pointed out the differences between them and the speculators who got large grants of land from the former president of Mexico by more or less devious methods. The ostensible purpose of the revolution headed by Carranza and Villa is to restore the land to the people, but they will welcome foreign capital when the development of industries other than agriculture is intended. What the New York Commercial said about this has just been confirmed by pronouncements made by the two rebel chiefs who are now urging foreigners to return to the country and open up their various industries and railroads and have guaranteed them full protection for life and property.

When a constitutional government is set up in the city of Mexico, the land question will probably take precedence of everything else, and some Americans claiming title to vast grants of land, together with other foreigners and many rich Mexicans, are now making their titles as disputed, or perhaps declaring null and void as contrary to the public interest. When that day comes a mighty howl will fill the air and will receive much publicity in certain newspapers. Those who have read the history of the United States since the Mexican War will remember that old Mexican and Spanish estates covered a large part of the State of California and the other territories of which we then acquired possession, and that the government of this country refused to recognize the validity of most of these titles to land. Considerable scandal attached to the disposition of these claims and it is still alleged in California that certain politicians married Spanish and Mexican women who were heirs to such estates and in such cases a part of the property was given to them, while others without a strong "pull" were ousted. When the future government of Mexico comes to deal with some of these land grants to foreign speculators it will be well for us to remember what our own government did under somewhat similar circumstances.

WHO IS TO BLAME?
(From the Utica Observer.)
More serious and severe criticism was leveled against the public school system of this country by the National Education Association, which recently assembled at St. Paul, which was ever passed from any other source.

It is possible that the telegraphic reports which were sent out dealt freely with the criticism and attacks made upon the school systems, but from those reports the public was made to believe that the meetings were largely given up to "knocking." Both curriculum and administration were savagely attacked, and there were statements that the majority of the teachers were in the profession only for the money they could thus gain, that the average literature teacher had no soul or brain, and that most of the teachers were selfish egotists. We believe it to be the superintendent of schools of Los Angeles, California, who declared that "nine-tenths of our immorality is due to the mental damage done by teachers to boys and girls before they are in the school, and the same man (Dr. J. H. Francis) plausibly raised his eyes to

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